

land: *Baldwin 5351*, Shenandoah Co., Virginia; *Baldwin 14537*, James City Co., Virginia; and *Baldwin 14538*, plant from seed sent by Professor Steward from Nanking, China.

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RANGE EXTENSIONS OF MARSH AND AQUATIC PLANTS. 2.

NEIL HOTCHKISS

IN the ten years since the author published "Range Extensions of Marsh and Aquatic Plants" (*RHODORA* 42: 20–22, January, 1940), biologists of the Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior (successor to Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture) have made additional discoveries that seem worth recording. A specimen of each collection cited has been deposited in the United States National Herbarium and duplicates of some are in the Gray Herbarium. Identifications are by the writer, except as otherwise noted.

CAREX DISTANS L. Determined by E. Nelmes, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, courtesy of F. J. Hermann of the United States Department of Agriculture. Common in a damp meadow at the edge of a marsh near the north end of the Potomac River bridge, Morgantown, Charles County, Maryland, June 24, 1948, *N. Hotchkiss and F. M. Uhler No. 7218*.

This appears to be the first North American record for this widespread European species.

CAREX EXTENSA Good. Determined by E. Nelmes, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, courtesy of F. J. Hermann of the United States Department of Agriculture. Brackish marsh at Dames Quarter, Somerset County, Maryland, July 3, 1948, *F. M. Uhler*.

The eighth edition of Gray's Manual (page 368) gives the habitat and range of this species as "Coastal sands, local, L. I. and Coney I., N. Y.; Norfolk Co., Va."

WOLFFIA PAPULIFERA C. H. Thompson. Drowned-woods pond on Charles Branch, near Croom Station, Prince George's County, Maryland, September 6, 1947, *N. Hotchkiss No. 7184*; drowned-woods pond one mile northwest of Port Richmond, King William County, Virginia, June 25, 1948, *N. Hotchkiss and F. M. Uhler No. 7220*; marshy pond in Pitcherdam Creek, two miles north-northeast of Seward, Dorchester County, Maryland, September 30, 1949, *N. Hotchkiss No. 7284*; and pond along state highway 416 at Lyons Creek, Calvert County, Maryland, October 1, 1949, *N. Hotchkiss No. 7286*.

The eighth edition of Gray's Manual (page 387) gives the range of this species as "Local, Va. to Ill., Ky., Mo. and Kans. (Mex.)." In a letter to the author dated July 14, 1948, M. L. Fernald cited one Virginia locality (Courtland, Southampton County, *Leslie Hubricht No. B2862*). Recently, Don L. Jacobs reported *W. papulifera* from Columbia County, Florida (The American Midland Naturalist 42: 110-111. July 1949).

ANEILEMA KEISAK Hassk. In an earlier article (RHODORA 42: 21), *N. Hotchkiss and C. Cottam No. 4776* from Georgetown County, South Carolina was mistakenly reported as *Aneilema nudiflorum* (L.) Kunth. This collection is *A. Keisak*. Other collections are as follows: Marsh meadow, Cat Point Creek, Richmond County, Virginia, September 4, 1947, *N. Hotchkiss and F. M. Uhler No. 7179*; tidal marsh, Rappahannock River at Port Conway, King George County, Virginia, September 4, 1947, *N. Hotchkiss and F. M. Uhler No. 7181*; cattail-alligatorweed marsh, Smith Creek, Wilmington, New Hanover County, North Carolina, August 12, 1948, *N. Hotchkiss No. 7229*; old ricefield marsh on the east side of the Waccamaw River along U. S. highway 17, Georgetown County, South Carolina, August 13, 1948, *N. Hotchkiss No. 7232*; old ricefield marsh on Black River along U. S. highway 701, Georgetown County, South Carolina, August 13, 1948, *N. Hotchkiss No. 7236*; with alligatorweed in a slough on the Savannah River flood plain along U. S. highway 17, Jasper County, South Carolina, August 15, 1948, *N. Hotchkiss No. 7238*; old ricefield marsh on the Altamaha River along U. S. highway 17, McIntosh County, Georgia, September 2, 1948, *N. Hotchkiss No. 7267*; marsh draining

into Horseshoe Creek on state highway 32 northeast of Ashepoo, Colleton County, South Carolina, September 2, 1948, *N. Hotchkiss* No. 7270; Big Hunting Creek, Fairfax County, Virginia, September 10, 1949, *F. M. Uhler*.

The eighth edition of Gray's Manual (page 393) gives the habitat and range of this species as "Fresh tidal marshes and shores, se. Va." In *RHODORA* 42: 441, M. L. Fernald cites collections from six Virginia counties. Fernald's discussion in *RHODORA* 42: 511–513 led to the corrected identification of the Georgetown County, South Carolina specimen and stimulated the search for stations south of Virginia. *A. Keisak* is now known from nine counties in Virginia, one in North Carolina, three in South Carolina, and one in Georgia. The stations are all within the influence of tide on the Potomac, Rappahannock, Mattaponi, Pamunkey, James, Blackwater, Cape Fear, Waccamaw, Black, Santee, Ashepoo, Savannah, and Altamaha Rivers.

MYRIOPHYLLUM VERTICILLATUM L. Stikine Flats, southeastern Alaska, July 30, 1942, *L. J. Palmer* No. 720.

Neither Eric Hultén's "Flora of Alaska and Yukon. VII" (pages 1158–1160. 1947) nor J. P. Anderson's "Flora of Alaska and Adjacent Parts of Canada. Part VII. Geraniaceae to Plumbaginaceae" (*Iowa State College Journal of Science* 23: 149. January 1949) record this species.

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TUSSILAGO FARFARA IN MARYLAND.—The Eurasian coltsfoot, *Tussilago farfara* L., which is well established in clayey soils from Newfoundland to Minnesota, extending south to New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, has apparently never been reported from Maryland. On 25 Sept. 1938 I found two small clumps close together at the base of the Calvert Cliffs along Chesapeake Bay about half a mile above the wharf at Governor Run (now known as Kenwood Beach), Calvert County, Maryland. The following spring (on 5 March), I found 4 flowering stems on the clayey slope of the cliffs about half a mile below the wharf in the same region. The plant has persisted in both places. In the autumn of 1949 I counted about 40 clumps of it at the downstream locality, and in the autumn of 1950 about 16 plants at the upper one. They grow mainly on the clayey-sandy talus at